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brief statement of the historical development of German, and then follows a scholarly treatise on syntax, all of which seems highly commendable. The uses of the article, of the noun, of the adjective, of the pronoun and all kindred subjects are fully and clearly explained and illustrated. The strong verbs are not divided into the *Ablaut* classes, but are more conveniently arranged in one alphabet, the class to which each belongs being indicated. This list is quite complete, for it aims to contain all the verbs of late modern German that have any strong forms. Professor Thomas' account of the tenses and of the modes is characteristically logical and sensible. The prepositions, too, are given in one alphabetical list, which, with the accompanying comments and illustrations, will be found to be one of the best and most valuable things in the whole book. There are two appendices; the first is a succinct statement of the rules of the revised German orthography, and the second shows the relation of the English language to the German, setting forth in a discriminating and perspicuous manner the application of "Grimm's Law." This is followed by five specimen pages of German script.

The book is remarkably free from misprints and errors. Some have, however, been noted. For example, on page 40 in note 13, for "prounce" read pronounce; the numbering of the notes on page 94 does not agree with that of the preceding reading lesson on page 93, to which the numbers refer.

To sum up, this Grammar is the production of one of the best German scholars in this country; it is based upon sound pedagogical principles that have been tested by long experience; it presents living German; it will create and cultivate in the student a proper *Sprachgefühl*; it is clear and concise in statement, being, above all, refreshingly practical and sensible. The further remark may be made that the typography, paper and binding are in keeping with the high character of the work. In the hands of a judicious and efficient instructor the book cannot fail to produce excellent results.

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The Werner Mental Arithmetic. By ALBERT U. RAUB. Chicago :
The Werner Company, 1894. Pp. 158. Price, 30 cts.

With all due regard to the serious efforts of the author, many teachers who examine this work will wonder how a publishing house

came to issue it. It is an attempt to do away with a live teacher, and while for such a teacher it may have value as a book of reference, for children it cannot be called a satisfactory text-book. The first problem is $1 + 1$, the last is one in trade discount. It includes the necessary and the semi-obsolete tables of denominate numbers, all with equal prominence. Troy weight, which almost no one now uses, is made prominent, while the metric system, which over half the civilized world uses, is allowed a place in the appendix. The book places unconventional mathematical forms before children (in chains of operations, for example), although it is puritanically conventional as to the subject matter.

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Elements of Plant Anatomy. By EMILY L. GREGORY, Professor of Botany in Barnard College. Ginn and Company, Boston and London, 1895.

As the author states in the preface the "book contains the substance of the lectures given in the last half of the second year's course in Botany at Barnard College." It is intended to present in compact and convenient form the elementary principles of cellular structure and the structure of vegetative plant parts, or plant anatomy. The work is divided into two parts as follows:

Part I. "Anatomy of the Cell," to which are devoted three chapters; (1) on the "vegetable cell in general;" (2) on the "cell wall," which deals with the "finer and coarser structure of cell wall," the "chemical and physiological properties of wall," lignification, suberization, cutinization, and the formation of mucilage and gums; (3) the "cell contents," which includes a discussion of protoplasm, the cell nucleus and its division, together with the various organic and inorganic cell contents.

Part II. "Anatomy of the Tissues," to which are devoted four chapters; "tissue and tissue systems," "anatomy of the thallophytes," "anatomy of the cormophytes," and "secondary growth in thickness of stems and roots."

The author treats the subject largely from the developmental point of view, *i.e.*, tracing the origin or development of the various tissues in Part II., which is commendable, but if carried out logically would resolve this part of the subject into one of development and compara-